

LOOK THROUGH THE NEWS COLUMNS OF THE SUN AND COMPARE THEM WITH THE OTHER PADUCAH PAPERS AND SEE WHY

# The Paducah Sun.

THE SUN IS READ EVERY DAY IN THE WEEK BY MORE PEOPLE IN PADUCAH AND McCRACKEN COUNTY THAN ANY OTHER PAPER.

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PADUCAH, KY., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1905.

10 CENTS PER WEEK.

## JAP GENERAL SAYS END IS FAR DISTANT

### Heaviest Fighting Yet to Come---Japs Strongly Entrenched.

Mukden, Feb. 22.—Reports from scouts show the Japanese have constructed three lines of narrow gauge railway from Reintai to Padyaza or Houhai Hill and from Shakhe to Sinchinpu. The staffs of Field Marshal Oyama and General Kuroki and Oku are at Liaoyang, which is strongly fortified. The Ninth division, commanded by General Nogi has arrived at Liaoyang and the first division is now arriving there.

There are reports that the Japanese are reinforcing Korea.

The Chinese say siege guns are to be retired. A secret order issued by General Oku has been captured. It says:

"Through all fights, all from the chief to the last soldier have done their duty. They have even denied their stomachs, and have driven back the enemy everywhere. Nevertheless, we have not yet been able to thoroughly defeat the enemy. The most difficult and heaviest fighting is yet before us and the end of the war is far distant. Let commanders instruct subordinates that hesitation or irresolution increases loss and determination causes less. It is therefore imperative to advance with determination. Commanders must punish the unworthy without the slightest mercy.

"There must be no following personal inclinations, except in the strict line of duty."

### Japs in Strong Position.

Tachinadoza, Manchuria, via Mukden, Feb. 22.—A tour along the right flank gives reason to believe that the fled village connected by fortified lines is somewhat in the rear of Sandepas, this village being held as a mask and occupied by several batteries of artillery. The positions of the Japanese are very strong, fortified village connected by fortified roads rendering reinforcement of threatened points safe and easy.

### Siberian Railway the Bad Way.

London, Feb. 22.—According to the Telegraph's St. Petersburg dispatches, the Siberian railway is giving way under the tremendous strain to which it has recently been subjected, general sagging of rails and serious defects are showing themselves and though the railway is shown able to be barely sufficient to carry provisions for Kuropatkin's army this is becoming increasingly difficult and the strain daily must be reduced.

Copenhagen, Feb. 22.—Your correspondent is informed by one who has been aboard the Russian third Baltic squadron vessels that the officers are noticeably more cheerful than those of Admiral Rodestvensky, for the reason that officers of the third squadron are convinced they will be recalled long before their arrival in the far east.

## GORGE IS SOLID NEAR CARRSVILLE

### Ice is 14 Feet Thick in Many Places.

### Could Not Float Over Shallow Places Should the Monster Gorge Break.

### DISCOURAGING TO RIVER MEN.

Capt. Ezekiel Gordon, of the Charles Turner, returned last evening from a trip up the Ohio, and his report of the conditions he found is not encouraging for an early resumption of navigation between Paducah and Evansville.

Capt. Turner went with his boat to break up the ice and assist the Harvester and tow to get out of the ice. No effort has been made to dynamite the gorge, and none will be.

Capt. Turner states that he made good progress until he reached Bay City, Ill., eighteen miles above Paducah, when he found that the ice was piled up and gorged firmly to a depth of fourteen feet. In many places the bottom of the ice could not be reached with a fourteen-foot pole. It is of course soft in places, and will melt with a few days like today, but as there are not fourteen feet of water in many places in the Ohio between the gorge and Paducah, should the ice break up it is too thick to float over the shallow places, such as Cottonwood bar, and upon reaching these places would simply stop and remain there until the river rises sufficiently to float it off, or it melts.

The breaks in the gorges above have been such as to afford much relief, according to reports received here. The melting will necessarily be slow unless the weather gets much warmer, and no rise of consequence is expected in the near future.

The Evansville boats are still laid up, the Joe Fowler here and the John S. Hopkins in Green river.

### A SQUARE DEAL

### Is All the Packers Say They Are Wanting.

Chicago, Feb. 22.—The packers, through their counsel, issued a statement today that all they ask in the coming investigation, is a "square deal."

### \$250,000 Fire in London.

London, Feb. 22.—A destructive fire occurred in Longacre Square this morning. Eight buildings were destroyed. The firemen had a hard task and fought the flames four hours before they had them controlled. The loss is a quarter of a million.

## THE PRESIDENT IN PHILADELPHIA

### Degree of Doctor of Laws Conferred on Him by Regents.

### Spoke to the Students of the University of Pennsylvania Today.

### HIS ADDRESS A FINE ONE

Washington, D. C., Feb. 22.—President Theodore Roosevelt and party left this morning for Philadelphia, Pa., where the president addressed the students of the University of Pennsylvania, and where the regents of the University will confer on him the degree of doctor of laws, at which time the degree will also be conferred on the emperor of Germany.

President Roosevelt in his address, spoke as follows:

As a nation we have had our full share of great men, but the two men of preeminent greatness who, as the centuries go on, will surely loom above all others are Washington and Lincoln; and it is peculiarly fitting that their birthdays should be celebrated every year and the meaning of their lives brought home close to us.

No other city in the country is so closely identified with Washington's career as Philadelphia. He served here in 1775 in the Continental Congress. He was here as commander of the Army at the time of the battles of Brandywine and Germantown; and it was near here that with that army he faced the desolate winter at Valley Forge, the winter which marked the turning point of the Revolutionary war. Here he came again as President of the Convention which framed the Constitution, and then as President of the United States, and finally as Lieutenant-General of the Army after he had retired from the Presidency.

One hundred and eight years ago, just before he left the Presidency, he issued his farewell address, and in it he laid down certain principles which he believed should guide the citizens of the Republic for all time to come, his own words being, "which appear to me all-important to the permanency of your felicity as a people."

Washington, though in some ways an even greater man than Lincoln, did not have Lincoln's wonderful gift of expression—that gift which makes certain speeches of the rail-splitter from Illinois read like the inspired utterances of the great Hebrew seers and prophets. But he had all of Lincoln's sound common sense, far-sightedness, and devotion to a lofty ideal. Like Lincoln he sought after the noblest objects, and like Lincoln he sought after them by thoroughly practical methods. These two greatest Americans can fairly be called the best among the great men of the world, and greatest among the good men of the world. Each showed in actual practice his capacity to secure under our system the priceless union of individual liberty with the governmental strength. Each was as free from the vices of the tyrant as from the vices of the demagogue. To each the empty futility of the mere doctrinaire was as alien as the baseness of the merely self-respecting politician. Each was incapable alike of the wickedness which seeks by force of arms to wrong others and of the no less criminal weakness which fails to provide effectively against being wronged by others.

Among Washington's maxims which he bequeathed to his countrymen were the two following: "Observe good faith and justice toward all nations," and "To be prepared for war is the most effective means to promote peace." These two principles taken together should form the basis of our whole foreign policy. Neither is sufficient taken by itself. It is not merely an idle dream, but a most mischievous dream, to believe that mere refraining from wrongdoing will insure us against being wronged. Yet, on the other hand, a nation prepared for war is a menace to mankind unless the national purpose is to treat other nations with good faith and justice. In any community it is neither the conscientious man who is a craven at heart, nor yet the bold and strong man without the moral sense, who is of real use to the community; it is the man who

(Continued on Sixth Page.)

## GHASTLY SCENES AT THE MINE SHAFT

### Many Mangled Bodies Have Been Removed.

### One Hundred Families and Three Hundred Children Are Left Without Means of Support.

### MANY BODIES UNRECOGNIZABLE

Birmingham, Feb. 22.—The scene at the Virginia mines where the terrific afterdamp explosion imprisoned 160 men, seven hundred feet below the surface was the most gruesome and harrowing ever witnessed in this section of Alabama.

Of the miners who entered the mines so far fifty bodies have been recovered. As time grows, notwithstanding the efforts of the rescuers to reach the entombed men, recovery already of so many dead bodies, precludes any idea that any living men remain among the unfortunates still in the mine.

The corpses are frightfully mangled and disfigured and identification almost impossible. Many of them are so badly bruised and twisted and discolored that negroes can not be distinguished from white men.

All day long at the mouth of the mine, the wailing and moaning of women and children, whose unfortunate relatives were in the mine were the most heartrending feature of the disaster. One hundred families and 300 children are left destitute and without means of support.

As the bodies of the victims, which in many cases have been gathered together piece at a time, were brought to the surface and they were placed in rows on a platform and late this evening ambulances began their removal to Bessemer.

One of the most gruesome sights witnessed was a man's head being carried out of the mine in a dinner basket. It was found in this position with the flesh almost entirely burned away from the skull. Legs, arms and mangled trunks were brought out in succession.

After nightfall the entrance to the mine was converted into a veritable chamber of horrors, the awfulness of which was intensified by flickering lamps as the feeble rays fell upon the mangled and bleeding fragments of human flesh strewn about the entrance. Many stout hearted men, who had been assisting in the work of rescue, were forced to give up the task and numerous persons have fainted upon seeing the ghastly array of bodies.

Many bodies can be seen floating in the water in the mine, which can not be reached by rescuers.

### ANOTHER CHANCE

### That Man Found Dead Near Mayfield May Be Identified.

Coroner D. A. Saffold, of Mayfield, has received a letter from John R. Casey, city marshal of Fredericktown, Mo., asking when the unknown man was found dead in the stack near there, where buried and for the coroner to send him a photograph of the man. Mr. Saffold answered the questions but could not furnish him with a photograph but told him one could be secured from a local photographer. If the information sent to the Missouri officer proves to be what he wants, we may probably hear of new developments soon.

### To Visit King Carlos.

Lisbon, Feb. 22.—Emperor William, of Germany, is expected to arrive at Lisbon February 28th on board the imperial yacht Hohenzollern. His majesty will remain in Portugal two days as guest of King Carlos.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 22.—A bronze replica of the original marble statue of George Washington, destroyed by fire, and presented to America by the French people, was unveiled today. French Ambassador Jusserand made a patriotic address.

### Hospital Committee Called.

Mayor Yeiser notified all members of the hospital committee to meet at the city hall in his office at 5 o'clock this afternoon for the purpose of naming the hospital and also discussing plans for management and furnishing.

## SHERIFF LEE POTTER TOOK BOOK BY FORCE

### Sensational Developments Expected Now ---Fiscal Court Called to Meet.

There have been rather sensational developments in the tax collection controversy today. One feature was the forcible taking away from the court house by Sheriff Lee Potter of the assessor's book for 1903. He did this at the advice of his attorneys.

County Judge Lightfoot today called a special session of fiscal court for next Monday morning, but declined this afternoon to state for what purpose it was called. It is understood it is in connection with the tax controversy, and that Sheriff Potter will have his attorneys there.

Attorneys representing Sheriff Potter called this morning on Judge Lightfoot and wanted to take the assessor's books to their office, but were refused them. Judge Lightfoot states he offered to let them have the book a week if they would allow him to have the sheriff's books a day, but they declined.

Just after noon the 1903 book was forcibly taken from the young man employed to copy them, at the court house, by the sheriff.

Attorney Charles K. Wheeler, of the firm Wheeler, Hughes and Berry, employed yesterday by Sheriff Potter, this afternoon gave out the following statement:

"The law requires the county clerk to make out a list of all taxable property in a book and deliver that book to the sheriff; from this book taxes are computed and collected. We are about to prepare a statement for Mr. Potter, showing the exact status of taxes collected by him for the year 1903, and in order to do so intelligently it was necessary to have the book given him by the clerk for that year.

"The sheriff is, by law, the custodian of this book, but, at the request of Judge Lightfoot he has given it to him, and although we have requested Judge Lightfoot to allow us to examine this book he has declined to do so, unless we did so in an open office at the courthouse where the general public is admitted, and not then if same interfered with the investigation he now has in progress.

"Feeling that we could not, in justice to our client, make an examination under such circumstances, we directed Mr. Potter to get the book, as he had the legal right to do; he now has charge of the book and after our examination, it will be returned to the county clerk's office, and will be open to examination of the public, as it now is.

"We make this statement in justice to our client, and that the public may understand he was acting under our advice in obtaining the book for our examination."

County Judge R. T. Lightfoot gave out a statement this afternoon as follows:

"Immediately after dinner today I went to the sheriff's office and made formal demand on him to permit me to copy the collection books for the years 1902, 1903 and 1904, and also the auditor's books for the same years, and he stated he would let me copy the auditor's books, but not the collection books because he had been instructed by his attorneys not to let me make a copy. He stated, however, that he would go and see his attorneys and ascertain if they desired to let me look at the collecting book while I copied the auditor's books, and while he knew I was at his office, deliberately went to the court house and by force took the assessor's book for 1903, the year we are working on, and carried it away. This is the book, or one of the books, he said in a previous interview he would gladly and willingly turn over to me. This will not affect my work in the investigation, however, as I have a copy of this book and will continue to receive receipts at the court house and continue the investigation."

Judge Lightfoot said further that probably the reason so few people had called at the sheriff's office to have money refunded is because he, Judge Lightfoot, has their receipts and they have nothing to show in demanding a correction of alleged errors. He claims to have several small boxes of the sheriff's receipts, and says they are still coming in by every mail, in addition to being

brought in by the dozen. He says his present intention is to get as many receipts as possible and have the assessor's books copied, and the amounts computed, so when a receipt is brought in, the book can be referred to, and the exact amount of taxes due ascertained. This, with the amount shown on the receipt, will show whether or not there has been any overcharge. The sheriff's books are really not necessary, as the amount paid can be determined by the tax receipts, and the amount that was due by the assessor's book, which Judge Lightfoot has.

Judge Lightfoot stated in conclusion that he desired to continue the investigation and urged that all tax payers bring in person or mail their receipts to him.

### SITE SELECTED.

### Mr. L. C. Garrett Expects to Be Ready for Business By Spring.

The Madison, Ind., Courier, of February 17, says:

"Mr. L. C. Garrett last evening decided on the site for his lead mill, which he hopes to have in operation in the early spring. The location selected is on the river front, and includes the three brick buildings on the northeast corner of West and Front streets belonging to Mrs. Taylor of Fairmount, and the brick building east belonging to Graham & Co., together with the vacant lot belonging to the P. C. C. & St. L. Railway Co. This is considered an ideal location because of its proximity to both the river and railroad, and for other reasons. Leases are being prepared and the several buildings will be rearranged and placed in suitable condition to receive the machinery and begin operations as soon as practicable."

### MARSHAL SAUNDERS

### Succeeds in Having a Woman's Pension Restored.

Mrs. Louisa Shelton Smith, a colored woman of the city, through U. S. Deputy Marshal Saunders, has again had her pension of \$12 per month restored and has also received back pay amounting to \$94, says the Mayfield Messenger. Her first husband was Alex Shelton and she drew a pension on account of his death until she married Randle Smith, who died in April last. She has again been restored to her former pension as the widow of Alex Shelton and also the back pay since her last husband died. Major Saunders says that this is the second instance of the kind that he has ever been called on to attend to.

### BRIBERY ALLEGED.

### By An Indiana Legislator Who Produced the Money.

Indianapolis, Feb. 22.—A sensation was caused in the house of representatives today during a discussion of the anti-cigarette bill. Representative Baker produced five twenty dollar bills, which he said had been given him as a bribe by the agent of the tobacco trust to vote against the bill. A meeting of the judiciary committee was called to take action on the matter and the anti-cigarette bill then passed the house.

### BRYAN DENIES.

### That He Has Any Interest in Oil Lands.

Lincoln, Feb. 22.—Wm. J. Bryan this morning entered a specific denial to the charge made by Kansas oil producers' association president, that Bryan was financially interested or has any interest whatever, in the Osage Indian oil land leases, or other oil lands.

### Several Hurt in Wreck.

Altoona, Pa., Feb. 22.—A Pittsburg special on the Pennsylvania road, was wrecked this morning by colliding with a light engine near Tyrone. Reports say that several were injured but none killed.